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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/928,056	HUTCHINGS, GEORGE T.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Joseph G. Ustaris	2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

1. This action is in response to the amendment dated 25 January 2006 in application 09/928,056. Claims 1-29 are pending. Claims 14, 16, 17, 19, 23-25, 28, and 29 are amended.

The objection to claims 19, 23-25, 28, and 29 are now withdrawn in view of the amendments.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3, 4, and 7-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hylton et al. (5,708,961).

As to claim 1, Hylton et al. teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1) for displaying a video image in response to video information generated by a content source (Column 5, lines 42-44), the wireless video display system (Figure 1) comprising a display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) for generating processed video information in response to the video information (Column 5, lines 33-38).

Hylton et al. also teaches a wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) including a display (Unit 103 in Figure 1).

Hylton et al. also teaches a wireless video link (Unit 29 and Unit 27 in Figure 1) for transmitting the processed video information from the display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) to the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1), wherein the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) displays the video image over the display in response to the processed video information (Column 7, lines 66-67, Column 8, lines 1-10).

As to claim 3, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1) wherein the video information is compressed video information (Column 5, lines 49-51), further comprising a decompression device (Unit 129 in Figure 4) for generating decompressed video information, wherein the wireless video display (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) displays the video image in response to the decompressed video information (Column 8, lines 6-10, Column 14, lines 66-67).

As to claim 4, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1) wherein the video information is compressed using Motions Picture Expert Group (MPEG) compression techniques (Column 11, lines 58-64).

As to claim 7, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), further comprising a decryption device (Unit 207 in Figure 5) for decrypting the video signal (Column 19, lines 13-16).

As to claim 8, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), further comprising audio controls (Column 17, lines 27-31).

As to claim 9, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), further comprising display controls (Column 16, lines 65-67, Column 17, line 1).

As to claim 10, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), further comprising cursor functions (Column 16, lines 65 - 67, Column 17, line 1).

As to claim 11, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), further comprising selection functions (Column 8, lines 35-45).

As to claim 12, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), wherein the display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) negotiates the wireless video link as a high speed video link. The wireless link in Hylton et al. is a high speed link because it is capable of transmitting broadband data.

As to claim 13, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), wherein the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) transmit channel tuning commands to the display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) (Column 8, lines 35 - 45).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hylton et al. (5,708,961) in view of Margulis (US006263503B1).

Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. fails to teach a wireless video display system further comprising a battery providing power to the display.

However, Margulis teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1 of Margulis) further comprising a battery (Unit 752 in Figure 7) for providing power to the display. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1 of Hylton et al.) of Hylton et al., using the battery of Margulis, for the purpose of convenience for the user by providing flexibility to view television programming, even while performing other tasks in locations that are remote from a stationary display device (Column 1, lines 29 - 31).

Claims 5, 14-18, and 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hylton et al. (5,708,961) in view of Atkinson (US20010054180A1).

As to claim 5, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. fails to teach a wireless video display system wherein the wireless video link complies with the IEEE 802.11(b) standard.

However, Atkinson teaches a wireless video display module (PDA 289) in a wireless video display system (Figure 2) wherein the wireless video link complies with the IEEE 802.11(b) standard (See paragraph 42). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the spread spectrum transmission method (Column 6, lines 35-57 of Hylton et al.), using the 802.11(b) standard, for the purpose of reducing cost by implementing a transmission technology that is readily available to the consumer.

As to claim 14, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), wherein the video information is generated by the content source (Column 5, lines 42 - 44), and the display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) formats video information as processed video information to allow the processed video information to be transmitted over the wireless video link (Column 6, lines 18-34). Hylton et al. fails to teach a wireless video display system wherein the wireless video link comprises a narrow bandwidth wireless video link.

However, Atkinson teaches a wireless video display module (PDA 289) in a wireless video display system (Figure 2) wherein the wireless video link complies with the IEEE 802.11(b) standard or "narrow bandwidth wireless video link" (See paragraph 42). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of

ordinary skill in the art, to modify the spread spectrum transmission method (Column 6, lines 35-57 of Hylton et al.), using the 802.11(b) standard, for the purpose of reducing cost by implementing a transmission technology that is readily available to the consumer.

As to claim 15, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claims 1 and 14 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), wherein the display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) further comprising a packet identifier (PID) filter (Unit 15 in Figure 1) that filters out information not selected by the user from the processed video information that is transmitted over the wireless video link (Column 6, lines 10-15).

As to claim 16, Hylton et al. teaches a method comprising formatting video information in a form that can be transmitted over a wireless video link (Column 6, lines 18-34). Hylton et al. fails to teach a wireless video display system wherein the wireless video link comprises a narrow bandwidth wireless video link.

However, Atkinson teaches a wireless video display module (PDA 289) in a wireless video display system (Figure 2) wherein the wireless video link complies with the IEEE 802.11(b) standard or “narrow bandwidth wireless video link” (See paragraph 42). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the spread spectrum transmission method (Column 6, lines 35-57 of Hylton et al.), using the 802.11(b) standard, for the purpose of reducing cost by implementing a transmission technology that is readily available to the consumer.

As to claim 17, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 16 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches the wireless video display system (Figure 1), wherein the video information is generated by a content source (Column 5, lines 42 - 44), and a display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) formats the video information as processed video information to allow the processed the video information to be transmitted over the narrow bandwidth wireless video link as discussed above in claim 16 (See Hylton Column 6, lines 18-34).

As to claim 18, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claims 16 and 17 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches a method further comprising a packet identifier (PID) filter (Unit 15 in Figure 1) that filters out information not selected by the user from the processed video information that is transmitted over the wireless video link (Column 6, lines 10-15).

As to claim 25, Hylton et al. teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1), further comprising a display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) to format video information containing a large number of channels of video information to be transmitted as processed video information over a wireless video link (Column 5, lines 58-67, Column 6, lines 1-4, 18-24).

Hylton et al. also teaches a tuner that filters the number of channels in the processed video information relative to the number of channels in the video information (Column 29, lines 19-21).

Hylton et al. also teaches a PID filter (Unit 15 in Figure 1) that selects the video information to be filtered to produce the processed video information (Column 6, lines 10-15).

Hylton et al. fails to teach a wireless video display system wherein the wireless video link comprises a narrow bandwidth wireless video link.

However, Atkinson teaches a wireless video display module (PDA 289) in a wireless video display system (Figure 2) wherein the wireless video link complies with the IEEE 802.11(b) standard or “narrow bandwidth wireless video link” (See paragraph 42). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the spread spectrum transmission method (Column 6, lines 35-57 of Hylton et al.), using the 802.11(b) standard, for the purpose of reducing cost by implementing a transmission technology that is readily available to the consumer.

As to claim 26, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 25 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1) further comprising a user-input device that controls the processing of the video information into processed video information (Column 8, lines 34-45, 60-67, Column 9, lines 1-8).

As to claim 27, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 25 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1) further comprising a wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1), wherein the display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1), transmits

processed video information to the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) over the wireless video link (Column 6, lines 18-24, Column 7, lines 66-67, Column 8, lines 1-10).

As to claim 28, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 25 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1) wherein the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) further comprises a data decompression device (Unit 129 in Figure 4, Column 14, lines 66-67).

As to claim 29, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 25 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1) wherein the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) further comprises a decryption function (Unit 207 in Figure 5, Column 19, lines 13 - 16).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hylton et al. (5,708,961) in view of Matsui et al. (US006167514A).

As to claim 6, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 1 as discussed above. Hylton et al. fails to teach a wireless video display system wherein the wireless video link provides a secure connection, in which data being transferred is encrypted, over which the video information is received by the wireless video link.

However, Matsui et al. teaches a wireless communication system wherein the data being transmitted (S66 in Figure 11 of Matsui et al.) is encrypted (S72 in Figure 11

of Matsui et al.). This reads on to the wireless video link provides a secure connection, in which data being transferred is encrypted, over which the video information is received by the wireless video link.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the wireless video display system (Figure 1 of Hylton et al.), using the encryption method of Matsui et al., for the purpose of securing data by avoiding the problem of having unprotected data intercepted by a third party (Column 1, lines 14-16 of Matsui et al.).

Claims 19-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hylton et al. (5,708,961) in view of Atkinson (US20010054180A1), Matsui et al. (US006167514A), and Ahmed et al. (US006519773B1).

As to claim 19, Hylton et al. teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1), further comprising a display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) to format video information to be transmitted as processed video information over a wireless video link (Column 5, lines 58-67, Column 6, lines 1-4, 18-24, Column 8, lines 6-10).

Hylton et al. also teaches the display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) further comprising a content processor (Unit 10 in Figure 1) that processes the video information into processed video information (Column 6, lines 18-34).

Hylton et al. further teaches the content processor (Unit 10 in Figure 1 of Hylton et al.) encodes the video information (Column 11, lines 10-14 of Hylton et al.).

Hylton et al. fails to teach a wireless video display system wherein the wireless video link comprises a narrow bandwidth wireless video link and the content processor encrypts and forward error corrects the video information.

However, Atkinson teaches a wireless video display module (PDA 289) in a wireless video display system (Figure 2) wherein the wireless video link complies with the IEEE 802.11(b) standard or “narrow bandwidth wireless video link” (See paragraph 42). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the spread spectrum transmission method (Column 6, lines 35-57 of Hylton et al.), using the 802.11(b) standard, for the purpose of reducing cost by implementing a transmission technology that is readily available to the consumer.

However, Matsui et al. teaches a content processor (Unit 1 in Figure 2) that encrypts data. This reads on to the claimed content processor that encrypts the video information.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the content processor (Unit 10 in Figure 1 of Hylton et al.), using the encryption method of Matsui et al., for the purpose of securing data by avoiding the problem of having unprotected data intercepted by a third party (Column 1, lines 14-16 of Matsui et al.).

Ahmed et al. further teaches a forward error correction method in the head-end (Column 3, lines 56-58). This reads on to the claimed content processor (head-end) forward error corrects the video information.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the content processor (Head-end), using the encryption method of Ahmed et al. and the forward error correction method of Ahmed et al., for the purpose of saving costly implementations in individual video display units (Column 3, lines 56 - 58).

As to claim 20, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 19 as discussed above. Hylton et al. further teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1 of Hylton et al.) further comprising a user-input device that controls the processing of the video information into processed video information (Column 8, lines 34-45, 60-67, Column 9, lines 1-8).

As to claim 21, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claim 19 as discussed above. Hylton et al. further teaches a wireless video display system (Figure 1 of Hylton et al.) further comprising a wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1), wherein the display processing module (Unit 10 in Figure 1) transmits processed video information to the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) over the wireless video link (Column 6, lines 18-34).

As to claim 22, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claims 19 and 21 as discussed above. Hylton et al. fails to teach a wireless video display module further comprises a first content key generator and negotiation function and the wireless video display module comprises a second content key generator and negotiation function, and wherein the first content key generator and negotiation function and the

second content key generator and negotiation function are used to provide a secure connection over the wireless link.

However, Matsui et al. teaches a wireless communications system that comprises a first content key generator (Unit 102 in Figure 6) and negotiation function (Column 9, lines 1-4). Matsui et al. also teaches a wireless communications system that comprises a second content key generator (Unit 102' in Figure 7) and negotiation function (Column 9, lines 9-20). This reads on to the claimed wireless video display module further comprises a first content key generator and negotiation function and the wireless video display module comprises a second content key generator and negotiation function, and wherein the first content key generator and negotiation function and the second content key generator and negotiation function are used to provide a secure connection over the wireless link.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the wireless video display system of Hylton et al., using the encryption and decryption mechanism and methods of Matsui et al., for the purpose of securing data by avoiding the problem of having unprotected data intercepted by a third party (Column 1, lines 14-16 of Matsui et al.).

As to claim 23, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claims 19 and 21 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches a wireless video system (Figure 1 of Hylton et al.) wherein the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) further comprises a data decompression device (Unit 129 in Figure 4).

As to claim 24, Hylton et al. teaches the limitations corresponding to claims 19 and 21 as discussed above. Hylton et al. also teaches a wireless video system (Figure 1 of Hylton et al.) wherein the wireless video display module (Unit 100 in conjunction with Unit 103 in Figure 1) further comprises a decryption function (Unit 207 in Figure 5, column 19, lines 13-16).

***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 14 and 16-29 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's arguments filed 25 January 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues with respect to claims 1-13 and 15 that Hylton does not disclose a wireless video display module including a display. However, reading the claims in the broadest sense, Hylton does meet the limitations of the claim. Hylton discloses a wireless video display module (Unit 100 in Figure 1) that includes a display (Unit 103 in Figure 1). Unit 100, disclosed by Hylton, receives video information via a wireless video link established by antennas 29 and 27 (See Fig. 1). Therefore, Unit 100 is the wireless video display module.

Applicant is reminded that although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph G. Ustaris whose telephone number is 571-272-7383. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5PM; Alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher S. Kelley can be reached on 571-272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



JGU  
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